can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the futura indux of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cul-tivated autions in Europe. From the enfer-ings that have attended them during our late struggie, let us look away to the future which to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known.— The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth and in-

Our Government springs from and was made for the people-not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genies of free government, and ought not be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and fierdom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a footbold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the sgeat and which you will find all the information re-representative of the people, it must be held quired for your deliberations and decision. superior to monopolies, which in themselves, But the paramount importance of the subought pover be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to

the Government. The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State con be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually problibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any sellish Impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandisc, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of route. When the vist extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior

explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the con-struction of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It ecation of the Homestead Act, under the pro--more than one-fourth of the whole number settlers, who may thus at any time acquire witte before the expiration of the period at stead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves sts wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solltude for future

The lamentable events of the last four year; and the sacrifices made by the gallant meaof our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,986, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this s nount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers and sailors and to the families of such as laye perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be chetrally and promptly granted. A grateful people will not besitate to sauction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our na-

tional exist nee-Tue t-eport of the Post Master General prethe year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceed the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$6,038,001; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four yours, compared with the revenue of the four years immedidiately preceding the rebellion, was \$3,583,-845. The revenues of the last fixed year amounted to \$14,556,158 and the expend ures to \$13,694,733, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Post Master General against the poliry of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress,

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 430 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 4,000 guns and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 gans and 13,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expanses of the government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilitles our foreign squadrons bave been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service provious to The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy-yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad versels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for

t Naval Academy. In the report of the Secretary of War, a

hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an elargement by filling up the ranks to eighty-two thousand eig hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentstion of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over right hundred inousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the morn of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from \$516,240 131 to \$38,314 461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace es-tablishment. The measures for retrenchment in each Bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the nucesity of providing for a uni-form militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for the wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a perity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disburseter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three ject so presses itself on my mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and, I might also say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic Hes cortainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that # ized government. I meet you at a time when a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as as is its amount, it fades away into nothing that will be conferred upon our country and ipon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to once be put in motion, and which shall our flag over the enterprise of our fellows commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at region assurances of good will; and it is nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessairly followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and nat shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a deinitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end, we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. also presents evidence of the successful of- I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist | upon frugality in the expenditures; and a vision of which 1,160,533 acres of the public sparing economy is itself a great national ish armaments, sallied from the ports of Great lands were entered during the last fiscal year resource. Of the banks to which authority -more than one-fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of ducing of the United States, we may require the insurgent States. These slips, having cace t mt period. It is estimated that the receipts greatest moderation and prudence, and the escaped from the British port, everafterwards derived from this source are sufficient to cov- law must be rigidly enforced when its limits entered them in every part of the world, to er the expenses incident to the survey and are exceeded. We may each one of us, coun- refit, and so to renew their depredations disposal of the lands entered under this Act, sel our series and enterprising countrymen and that payments in each to the extent of to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate desastrons to the States then in rebellion, inform forty to fifty per cent, will be made by debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on prolongation of our civil contest. It had, a system of each payments or short credits, indecover, the enect, to a great extent, to which it would otherwise vest. The home- to hold themselves prepared to return to the drive the American flag from the sea, and to standard of gold and silver. To aid our fel- transfer much of our shipping and our comlow-citizens in the prudent management of merce to the very Power whose subjects had their monetery affairs, the duty devolves on created the necessity for such a change,us to diminish by law the amount of paper These events took place before I was called currency now in circulation. Five years ago to the administration of the Government .the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; new the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. --The simple statement of the fact recommends arbitration. These questions are of such more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this ex- attention of the great Powers, and are so inpansion. The gradual redustion of the curency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamiries; and this can be almost imperceptinational circulation in securities that may be of a joint commission to settle mutual claims made redeemable at the pleasure of the Gov-Our debt is don'dy secure -first in the ne-

tual wealth and still greater undeveloped reconvey of the country; and next in the character of our justitutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists | Power which was professing the most friendhave not failed to remark; that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its public naw, of which the settlement is easenpeople are free; that the debt of a copublic is that to the peace of nations; and, though pethe safest of all. Our bistory confirms and capiary reparation to their injured citizens establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, sents an encouraging exhibit of the opera-tions of the Post Office Department during tration. The secretof this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character respondence will be placed before you. The of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public wellfare, and bear their fair glure of his justification is, substantially, that the muthe public hurdens. During the war, under nicipal law of a nation, and the domestic inthe impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to duty as a neutral; and I feel bound to deviare their own comparative want of wealth, throng- my opinion before you and before the world ed to our armies and filled our fleets of war. and held themselves roudy to offer their lives fore the tribunal of nations. At the same for the public good. Now, in their turn, the time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the futaxation, w. ile in our impost system, through | must rest on the basis of mutual justice, means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the unties should be so adjusted been convulsed by revolutions in the lateras to fall most heavi's on articles of luxury, est of democracy or of monarchy; but through leaving the necessaries of life as free from all those revolutions the United States bave taxation as the absolute wants of the Gov- wisely and firmly refused to become propaernment, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand erament suited to our condition; but we have be so distributed as not to fall undaly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth Washinton to recommend it only by the careful of the country. We should look at the national bleasing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay

Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal of America, in the laterest of monarchy, have year ending the 20th of June, 1866, will ex- had occasion to announce the views of the ceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is gratify- nation in respect to such interference. On ing, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the ted States was respected, from a deep convic-30th day of June, 1867, will exceed the exeient for the purpose, may be applied to the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since reduction of the public debt, which, on the those times we have advanced in wealth and 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740,854, power; but we retain the same purpose to arge the means of still further reductions, general summary is given of the military cam- | until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, paigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the sup- as will be seen from the estimates of the Secprassion of armed resistance to the national pretar of the Treasury, may be accomplished ourselves, to the chuse of good government,

capabilities of the country, and for information respecting the details of its management

Commissioner. I have dwelt thus fully on our demestic affairs because of their transcend import-ance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of time, he laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect der the constitution, the President of delivered his reasonal address to the us against every temptation to "entangling alliance," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and will be constant aim to promote peace and amits with all foreign nations and Powers;

and I have every reason to believe that they subject of vital interest to its honor and pros- all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; ments of the last fiscal year, of the first quar- and it is very pleasing to find that the Govter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year fol- fidence in the fairness which misks our inlowing the 30th of June, 1866. I might con- tercourse. The unbroken harmony between tent myself with reference to that report, in the United States and the Emperor of Russia which you will find all the information redesigned to carry telegraphic last agrous the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our sommerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brizil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a good revenue system is the life of an organ- grientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that rethe nation has voluntarily burdened itself with gion, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the when compared with the countless blessings United States, and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge,-A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of naugurate a just policy, which shall at this Government, to extend the protection of region assurances of good will; and it is

worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the

death of our late Chief Magistrate from the

Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old

dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happly caded, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the work-shops of Great Britain and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving Brit-Britain to make war on American commerce. under the shelter of a commission from the The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the countries to moment that they must have commanded the terwoven with the peace and interests of every one of them as to have ensured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that tirent Britain deslined the arbitrament, but, bly accomplished by gradually funding the on the other hand, invited us to the formation between the two countries, from which those

be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined, The United States did not present the subect as an imprachment of the good faith of a ly dispositions, but as involving questions of would have followed incidentally on a deciion against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interests of peace and justice to establish importan principles of international law. The corresround on which the British Minister reats pretation of that law, are the measure of its that that justification cannot be sustained betime I do not advise to any present attempt hear their just proportion of the burden of ture, friendship between the two countries From the moment of the establishment of

r the depredations before mentioned should

our Constitution, the civilized world has gandist of republicanism. It is the only goveedom from assessment, and the taxes should never sought to impose it on others; and we have consistently followed the advice of preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European Powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice, It is estimated by the Secretary of the indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts both occasions the remonstrance of the Unipenditures in the sum of \$111,682,818. This that the system of non-interference and mumount, or so much as may be deemed suffi- tual abstinence from propagandism was the 750. Every reduction will diminish the to- leave the nations of Europe to choose their tal amount of interest to be paid, and so en- own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to authority in the insurgent States. The op- by annual payments even within a period not and to the peace of the world, should any E-

discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vas agricultural but by the aggression of European Powers: and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of nonreference is made to the annual report of the interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which, by its good results,

has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper

tween the two Governments, will, at a proper time, be laid before Congress.

When, on the organization of our Government, moder the constitution, the President of the United States delivered his transgural address to the two Houses of Congress, he said to them, end through them to the country and to mankind, that the "preservall of the fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally, stalest on the experiment intrusted to the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison:

"We adore the invisible hand which has lead the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison:

"We adore the invisible hand which has lead the American people." And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison:

"We adore the invisible hand which has lead the American people through severs spoken; the United States have passed through severe trials than were forescentant new at this new epoch in our existence, as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the groatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pleages of our fathers to hold curstives answerable before our fellow men for the success of the republican form of government. Experience has proved its sufficiency in pasce and in war; it has vindicated its authority through dangers, and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had less firmly fixed in the heart of the people. At the inaughration of Washington foreign relations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards us amilty. Then ear country felt its way hesitatingly along an narried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be bardly known to one another, and with historic traditions tons: now all civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Government; profess towards an amity. Then our country felt its way besitatingly along an untried path, with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one anothers, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is xwift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations, and has created an intense, indestructible nationality. Then our further of the fortforty which had achieved independence; now through existing of his farility. Then our further of the fortforty which had achieved independence; now through existing of his farility lies acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico, and on the east and the west the two great occaus. Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could extabilish for themselvese the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of government is the heat activation of constitutional autihority of the General Government, and with our local literates and State institutions uninspaired. The through of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnessessed the combines of all people in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the working man is awestened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety his own dignity." Here, every one enjoys the free see of the country "is his own cause, his own safety his own dignity." Here, overy one success that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety his own family independent, in the quiet certainty that trath needs only a fair "List of the cause of the own of the country is his own cause, his own safety his own country." Here, the human mind goes forth nearly done of the well-independence of all levis in millions of separate he of them will not now acknowledge, in the works of schienten, that "every step by which the people of a Legislation of the second to have been distinguished some token of Providential agency?" Who will not foin with me in the prayer, that the in-lible hand which has lead us through the clouds that some daround our path, will so guide us convent to a fact restoration of fraternal affection, that we of

erfact restoration of fraternal affection, that we can day may be able to transmit our great inheritance. Finate Governments in all their rights, of the Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our overnment in its whole constitutional vigor, to our osterity, and they to theirs through countless genera-

ANDREW JOHNSON.



JONESBOROUGH, TENN .: Friday, December 15 1865.

THE MESSAGE.

We give the most of our space to the publication of the President's Message, which, to us, appears to be the most able and temperate State paper that has eminated from the White House for several years. Its tone is thorough and conservative; its propositions sharply defined; its reasoning mainly correct. No one, however obtuse, can fail to discover a veneration for the Constitution veining through its every ramification. Upon that august instument the President fixes his faith and draws his inspiration .-Through it be makes a revelation of national life, and summons all to worship at the same shrine-the tabernacle of true Republican principle.

Peterson's Magazine. We find on our table this week the azine, which as usual abounds with a variety of well written and interesting articles on which the render may the readers of that periodical.

pen\_ See the card of Messrs. Henry C. Whiney & Co., Real Estate Dealers of Nashville, Tenn. They are gentiemen of standing and veracity.

Parliance Propert of Knoxville.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress in regard to their admission it will be cheaper, at least to return to their homes

The remain dispatches from Dublin announce that Stephens Head Centre of the Fenian Society escaped from prison at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. His escape and the mystery attending it caused great excitement. In the court of Queen's Bench, of Dublin, the Lord Chief Jus tice delivered the unanimous judgement of the entire court, granting the writ of certiorari, applied for by the Fenians on the ground that it was not shown that a fair and impartial trial could be had in Dublin. The British Government offers a reward of £1,000 for the recapture of Stephens.

admitted, contemplate returning south of Mason and Dixon's line, sohome and remaining there until the called. door is opened to them.

The list of the standing committees of the House is completed, but will probably undergo a revision. Thaddens Stevens is said to be nominated as Chairmain of the Ways of the 4th Tenn. Infantry, to Miss Mollie R. and Means Committee, Mr. Merriil as Toxcaay, of Abingdon, Va. Chairmain of the Committee on Ap propriations, and General Banks eign Relations.

A protracted session of the Cabinet was held yesterday. No visitors were admitted to the White House. Every member was present but Attorpreme Court.

sales of gold by the Assistant Treasurer , have affected the money and cy into the Sub-Treasury, which pro-950,000 of interest upon the second series of 7.30s falls due. The result is apparent in a partial changing of loans and a comparative scarcity of Maggie Williams, all of Jonesboro.

The Herald's Washington special says: Congress will propably order the issue of at least one hundred millions additional currency.

Every one understands the bill introduced by .Mr. Washburne, to rerank upon Lieut. Gen. Grant.

The Nashville Press and Times says A gentleman of high character, who has recently been at Washington, heard a large number of the Republican leaders in Congress speaking of our delegation. They unanimously while the Tennessee Legislature delayed the passage of the negro testimony bill. On this point they are a unit. How long will the Legislature delay to make that most rightcous bill the law of the State.

THE UNION FLAG. Jonesboro', December, 15 1865.

LOCAL ITEMS. LIEUT, GEN. GRANT IN JONESBORO'

While the Northern journals are teaming with accounts and illustrations of the magnificent receptions and ovations given this justly distinguished American warrior, we have the pleasure to simply announce the fact that Jouesboro' has been favored with his presence also. On Saturday evening last it was announced by telegraph Figure and Mechanthat the General and his staff would take suppor in our little city, whereupon, notwithstanding the inclemency

Bank of America of the weather, a very respectable number of our citizens assembled at January number of this excellent Mag- the Union Hotel to welcome him -On the arrival of the train, Dr. Wm. R. Sevier, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced the hero of Fort pleasently spend a long winter even- Donelson, Vicksburg, Richmond, &c. Bank of ing, feasting on the good things so to the audience, who greeted him, not carefully and tastefully prepared by with noisy acclamations, but with the editor for the special interest of warm hands-shaking and grateful expressions of regard. Captain Boyd, Seathern Bank GEORGIA. of the Union Hotel, deserves much Central Ball Bead Ban up at such short notice. The pleas-ant face of General Grant, with his ant face of General Grant, with his inevitable cigar, will not soon be for-Do not fail to see the card of gotten by our loyal citizens. Long Joseph R. Mitchel & Co., Bankess and may be live to onjoy the love and respect of his countrymen.

Pensonat -Copt. F. M. McFall A late Washington dispatch and bride stopped with us this week says: The Virginia and Tennessce a few days. The Captain's amiable delegations have decided to remain lady is, undoubtedly, the Union herohere and quietly await the action of ine of Middle Tennessee, having done many noble deeds for the cause of the Most of the members from other Union and kept the stars and stripes Southern States have concluded that floating from the window of her residence, despite rebel orders to the contrary.

> ser Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the corps of destruction for remodeling the breakneck passage from the Post Office to the street adjoining. Bids will be received separately for putting the walk in condition to kill, wound or bruse, persons visiting the Post Office or R. R Depot after night : or the saine will be taken in one bid-the contractor giving bond with approved security, that, at least one person shall break a limb each night.

To any one wishing to start a brick yard, our town offers splendid Washington, Dec. 9 .- Southern inducements at the present time, the members elected to Concress are still mortar being well mixed-perhaps it here, but some of them, believing it may be a leetle too soft, but the quanwill be a long time before they are tity of mud is unsurpassed no where

For the East Tennessee Union Flag.

Another Wedding. Married, in Abingdon, Va., on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harris, Prest. Martha Washington College, Lieut. F. S. SINGELTARY, late

Yes, our much loved friend and youthful companion with whom it was ever our dearest and happiest privilege to be associated, Chairman of the Committee on For- has outstripped us in our most sanguine expectations, and quietly passed from the gay and festive scenes of single-blessedness, and cast anchor in the deep cam (chough someimes squally) baven of rest.

Oh, may you have many long peaceful and happy hours in which to live; may your funey-General Speed, who was repre- ture be as bright and lovely as the expanse of senting the Government in the Su- Jasper waters seen by John in the spocalyps of Patmos; then will you be able to exclaim:

"O, pleasant is the welcome kiss When day's dult round is o'er, And sweet the nusic of the step That meets me at the door."

stock markets. It is understood it is And when you are called to close your eyes the intention of the Treasurer to sell to the transitory pleasures of earth's pilgrimin all at present \$5,000,000. This pro- | age, may your spirits leave the body assured duces a large withdrawal of curren. of final reunion, as calmly and sweetly as the dying strains expire in the Æolian harp, is the prayer of him who has already lingered bably will not get into circulation full long (either from choice or necessity) again until the 15th inst., when \$10- with my singular brethren in old Jonesboro

> At the residence of Mrs. Cate, in this place, on the evening of the 14th inst., by the Rev. L. F. Drake, Lt. J. mes J. Atkinson, and Miss.

THE first battie or one War, Manassas, was fought on the and of M Andrew Melean, in the county of Pairfax, Va. and the virtail termination of the struggle took place in the same gentleman's house in the county vive the grade of General in the army, of Appointation, where the terms of to be for the purpose of bestowing the surrender were formerly drawn up and ratified by General Grant and

Prices of Uncurrent Money.

SELL YOUR UNCURRENT MONEY, THE FOL. I wing are the at a pid by TROMAS'S, MARKE, BROKER, corner of Union and College street, Eash. MOKER, terner of Umen and College street, sash, ille, for uncurrent, money. These quotations are lin-is to fluctuate, but may be depended on a sufficient agreed that it should not be admitted express, if forwarded without delay. TENNESSEE Bank of Fulton Bank of Tennessee, old is-

Bank of Fulten 29

"Savanah 40

"the State of Ga 21

on Bank 56

of City Bank of Augusta 22

on Bank 56

of Chattaneaga 25

of Earlier 10

Knowylle 40

Mechanics Bank 12

Knowylle 40

Mechanics Bank 10

Middle Tennesses 90

Tearlie 40

Union Bank 15

West Tennesses 45

Union Bank 16

West Tennesses 45

Union Bank 16

Tarlier Bank 16

West Tennesses 45

Union Bank 16

Tarlier Bank 17

Tarlier Bank 17

Tarlier Bank 18

Tarlier Bank 18 lanters' Bank luck's Bank Charlotte Clarendon ity Bank omercial Bank Merchanta' Favetterille Lexington N Carolina Wadesboro' Washington Wilmington ribern Bank of Shellsyville Southern Bank Unders' Bank Life and General Insu-Yanceyville Commercial Bank Farmers Bank of N 50 SOUTH CAROLINA ank of Camden Charteston Chester Carolina Merchants' Bank Bank of Rosboro Georgetown Hamburg Newberry the State of S Miners' and Planters VIRGINIA. Dank of Berkley
Commerce
Howardsville
the old Domin Carolina Sung Inigram ion litetanoud Reckbridge Rockingham Scottsville nters' Dank of Fairthe Valley of the lat Virginia
Virginia
Wheeling
Winchester
Gentral Bank of Va
Danville Bank
Exchange Bank of Wa
Exchange bank of Wes-Louislana New Orleans Exchange Bunk at Alex Canal Hank litiscus' Bank Prescrit City Bank Jonisiana State Ban Farmount Bank Farmors Bank of Fincastle
Farmers Bank of Va.
Manufacturers and Manufacturis and Farmers Merchants Bank Merchants and Me-chanics Northwestern Bank Southwestern Bank Traders Bank Montgomery Gold filter Dollars " Halves and Quar-Dimes and dalf Dines and dalf
Dines 133
Venchers 93
Tennesses Hopds 93
Tennesses Hopds 93
Eavidson county bonds 70
Land B R Script 75
The above bonds are
bought with rougens,
from 1807 included
N Carolina Coupons 30
Memphs City Coupons 10
Tennesse Coupons 30

18 Georgia Coupons

Notice of Bank of Tennesson dated lant, or signed G. Torinit. Prejdent, are new little, and arebought at